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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 378--78th Congress

Chapter 307--2d Session

S. 1748

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 378	1
Index and Summary of History on S. 1748	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 378

PROPERTY REQUISITION ACT CONTINUATION. Continues this Act until June 30, 1945.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF S. 1748

March 3, 1944	S. 1748 was introduced by Senator Reynolds and was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Print of the bill as introduced.
March 9, 1944	The Senate Committee reported S. 1748 without amendment. Senate Report 731. Print of the bill as reported.
March 14, 1944	S. 1748 discussed in the Senate and passed as reported.
June 7, 1944	House Committee on Military Affairs reported S. 1748 without amendment. House Report 1613. Print of the bill as reported.
June 22, 1944	S. 1748 discussed in the House and passed without amendment.
June 28, 1944	Approved. Public Law 378.

S. 1748

A BILL

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1748

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 3 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Mr. REYNOLDS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of the first section of the Act entitled
4 "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to
5 requisition property required for the defense of the United
6 States", approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as
7 amended by the Acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176,
8 title VI, Public Law 507, Seventy-seventh Congress), and
9 June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, Seventh-eighth Congress),

1 is hereby amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1944"
 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945".

3 SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55
 4 Stat. 742), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out
 5 the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof
 6 "December 31, 1945".

78TH CONGRESS
 2D Session

S. 1748

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

By Mr. REXNOLDS

MARCH 3 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military
 Affairs

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED

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REQUISITION OF PROPERTY

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AUSTIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1748]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1748) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that it do pass.

STATEMENT

The act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742, Public Law 274, 77th Cong.), as amended and extended, authorizes the President to requisition property required for the defense of the United States upon payment of fair and just compensation therefor. The authority contained in the law expires June 30, 1944. It is considered necessary to extend such authority until June 30, 1945.

The need for the proposed extension is set forth in the following letter from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1944.

HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR REYNOLDS: There is enclosed a draft of bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect, which the War Department recommends be enacted into law.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is (1) to extend for another year the act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742, Public Law 274, 77th Cong.), as amended by the acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176, title VI, Public Law 507, 77th Cong.), and June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, 78th Cong.), which, under its present terms, will expire on June 30, 1944, which extension would be accomplished by striking from section 1 the date "June 30, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30,

1945," and (2) to extend from December 31, 1944, to December 31, 1945, the period in which an owner of requisitioned property may obtain its return, which extension would be accomplished by striking out the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1945."

The statute proposed to be extended for another year now provides that whenever the President, during the existing national emergency, but not later than June 30, 1944, determines that (1) the use of any military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or munitions is needed for the defense of the United States; (2) that such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply; and (3) all other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted, the President is authorized to requisition such property upon the payment of fair and just compensation. The manner of determining the compensation to be paid is prescribed in the statute, and if the amount fixed is unsatisfactory to the owner, he shall be paid 50 percent of the amount determined as being the fair value and shall be entitled to sue in the United States Court of Claims or any district court of the United States for any additional amount he considers fair and just compensation.

The act specifically provides that it shall not be construed to authorize the requisitioning or require the registration of any firearms possessed by any individual for personal protection or sport, or to impair or infringe in any manner the right of any individual to keep and bear firearms.

Section 2 of the act sought to be extended provides that whenever the President determines that property acquired under the act is no longer needed for the defense of the United States, the original owner may reacquire his property, if it has been retained by the Government, upon payment of the fair value thereof, and it shall then become the duty of the President to return such retained property to the owner not later than December 31, 1944. If section 1 of the statute is extended, necessarily section 2, to be effective, likewise should be extended. Accordingly, section 2 of the enclosed draft of bill provides for changing the date December 31, 1944, to December 31, 1945, in the second section of the statute.

Regulations promulgated under the statute fully safeguard the procedure and protect the rights of property owners. Requisitions are issued only in cases where other means of obtaining the property are unavailing as, for example, (1) where owners, despite war necessity, refuse to sell their property or refuse to sell it upon fair and reasonable terms, and (2) where owners who are willing to dispose of their property are unable to give good title or lack legal authority to make voluntary sales, as is the case with many State and municipal and some private corporations. By the exercise of the power to requisition, the Government is enabled to acquire the property regardless of defects in title or lack of authority on the part of owners to make voluntary transfers.

The requisition statute has had to be resorted to in a number of cases in the furtherance of the war program. Ordinarily, however, the mere existence of the authority to requisition the property in a proper case is itself sufficient to enable the Government to acquire the desired property on fair and reasonable terms, without the necessity of using the power.

The War Department believes that extension of the power to requisition property, conferred by the act of October 16, 1941, as amended, is essential to the prosecution of the war. Lack of such authority in many instances would have seriously affected the expeditious acquisition of property vital to the war effort.

While the War Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of enactment of the proposed legislation, it is believed that no expenditures in addition to those otherwise required for national defense purposes will result, but, on the contrary, it is believed that savings will be accomplished in many instances where acquisition of property by purchase is not possible.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation for the consideration of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Acting Secretary of War.

Calendar No. 759

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1748

[Report No. 731]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 3 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Mr. REYNOLDS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Reported by Mr. AUSTIN, without amendment

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of the first section of the Act entitled
4 "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to
5 requisition property required for the defense of the United
6 States", approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as
7 amended by the Acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176,
8 title VI, Public Law 507, Seventy-seventh Congress), and
9 June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, Seventy-eighth Congress),

1 is hereby amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1944"
 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945".

3 SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55
 4 Stat. 742), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out
 5 the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof
 6 "December 31, 1945".

Calendar No. 759

78TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 1748

[Report No. 731]

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

By Mr. REYNOLDS

MARCH 3 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military
 Affairs

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
 Reported without amendment

Waverly Morgan, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CHARLES J. GOFF

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2925) for the relief of Charles J. Goff, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the name "Idaho", to insert "as administrator of the estate of Judson E. Goff, deceased."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of Charles J. Goff, as administrator of the estate of Judson E. Goff, deceased."

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF ALASKAN FISHERIES

The bill (S. 930) to assure conservation of and to permit the fullest utilization of the fisheries of Alaska and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the bill is approximately 30 pages in length. I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has already been made. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. BILBO subsequently said: Mr. President, with reference to Calendar No. 757, Senate bill 930, am I to understand that objection was made to consideration and passage of the bill? It is known as the Wallgren bill, and has to do with the conservation and utilization of the fisheries in Alaskan waters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection was earlier made to consideration of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I said a moment ago, the bill consists of some 28 or 30 pages. It deals exhaustively with the subject of the fisheries of Alaska. I think it is somewhat too important to be taken up at this time on the call of the calendar. I wish to have an opportunity to examine the bill, because its subject matter happens to be one in which I have been much interested in years past. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I appreciate the observation of the Senator from Maine. The Commerce Committee spent considerable time in working out the details of the bill. It is a very important piece of legislation, and I sincerely trust that it will be acted upon at the earliest possible moment.

PROSECUTIONS AFTER LAPSE OF A TEMPORARY STATUTE

The bill (H. R. 1201) to permit prosecutions after the lapse of a temporary

statute for offenses committed prior to its expiration, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REQUISITION OF PROPERTY

The bill (S. 1748) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended by the acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176, title VI, Public Law 507, 77th Cong.), and June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1945."

AUTHORIZATION FOR REQUISITION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

The bill (S. 1749) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10, 1940, as amended, to continue it in effect, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1090), as amended by the act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 643, 77th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The authority granted in this act shall remain in force until June 30, 1945, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate."

CHANGE OF NAME "LABORER" IN THE POSTAL SERVICE TO THAT OF "MAIL HANDLER"

The bill (H. R. 2419) to change the name of "laborer" in the Postal Service to that of "mail handler," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION TO THE LATE COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President is authorized to issue posthumously to the late William Mitchell, late a colonel, United States Army, a commission as a major general, United States Army, as of the date of his death in 1936.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized and requested to amend the records of the War Department so as to carry the said William Mitchell as a major general, United States Army, at the time of his death in 1936.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

The bill (S. 1590) for the relief of the State of Tennessee was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, does the Senator from Tennessee desire that I explain the bill, which is No. 764 on the calendar?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, this bill is for the purpose of giving the State of Tennessee a credit of \$2,920.18 for supplying the Army with certain articles, such as shirts and other clothing, which the National Guard of Tennessee required when it was mustered into service and took part in the maneuvers in August 1940. I say it is a credit because the State of Tennessee owes the War Department approximately \$6,700 for lost, destroyed, and damaged goods; so it is merely a bookkeeping credit. However, the goods were turned over to the United States Army, and were used by it. The War Department has examined into the matter. The Judge Advocate General has stated that this is the proper way in which to handle the account. Everything is in proper order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1590) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized to give to the account of the National Guard of the State of Tennessee credit in the amount of \$2,920.18 for the money value of property listed on approved reports of survey for which the State of Tennessee has been held peculiarly responsible, said credits to be given in full satisfaction of any and all claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States on account of clothing purchased by the State and issued to the National Guard of Tennessee to meet a shortage existing prior to the Army maneuvers of August 1940. This credit shall be established by the submission of evidence acceptable to the War Department of the purchase, issue, and transfer of title to the United States of the clothing.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 252) to inquire into the legal authority for the issuance of Executive orders of the President and of departmental regulations, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

. The call of the calendar is completed.

PROTECTION OF THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BARKLEY obtained the floor.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. On the last call of the calendar, Mr. President, Calendar No. 639, House bill 3408 was objected to. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] who is in charge of the bill, discussed the matter with me on the floor at that time. It seemed, Mr. President, that an amendment was indicated in order that, in our effort to protect against the manufacture of tokens, slugs, discs, and other devices which might be used for counterfeiting purposes, we should also take steps to protect the ration tokens, which are put out by the Office of Price Administration in the administration of the rationing program. The matter was brought back before the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was voted that I submit on the next call of the calendar as a committee amendment the amendment which was then and there considered.

With that explanation, Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Kentucky to yield further in order that I may ask unanimous consent that the Senate recur to Calendar 639, House bill 3408.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield for that purpose?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut for that purpose.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3408) to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I now send to the desk an amendment, which will appear on page 1, line 11, after the words "United States", to insert "or any token, disk, or other device issued or authorized in connection with rationing by any agency of the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 11, after the words "United States", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "or any token, disk, or other device issued or authorized in connection with rationing by any agency of the United States."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The amendments reported by the committee were, on page 1, line 7, after the word "sale", to insert "or expose or keep with intent to furnish or sell"; in line 8, after the word "manufactured", to insert "furnished" and a comma; and on page 2, line 15, after the word "him", to insert "exposed or kept with intent to

furnish or sell", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 7 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1115; U. S. C., title 18, ch. 7) is hereby amended by inserting after section 168 the following new section:

"SEC. 168A. (a) Whoever shall manufacture, sell, offer, or advertise for sale, or expose or keep with intent to furnish or sell, or shall cause or procure to be manufactured, furnished, sold, offered, or advertised for sale, any token, slug, disk, or other device similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins of the United States, or any token, disk, or other device issued or authorized in connection with rationing by any agency of the United States, with knowledge or reason to believe that such tokens, slugs, disks, or other devices may be used unlawfully or fraudulently to procure anything of value, or use or enjoyment of any property or service from any automatic merchandise vending machine, postage-stamp machine, turnstile, fare box, coin-box telephone, parking meter, or other receptacle, depository, or contrivance, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

"(b) 'Knowledge or reason to believe,' within the meaning of paragraph (a) of this section, may be shown by proof that any law-enforcement officer has, prior to the commission of the offense with which the defendant is charged, informed the defendant that tokens, slugs, disks, or other devices of the kind manufactured, sold, offered, or advertised for sale by him or exposed or kept with intent to furnish or sell, are being used unlawfully or fraudulently to operate certain specified automatic merchandise vending machines, postage-stamp machines, turnstiles, fare boxes, coin-box telephones, parking meters, or other receptacles, depositories, or contrivances, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INVESTIGATION OF SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS

Mr. MURRAY and Mr. BUSHFIELD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky has the floor.

Mr. MURRAY. I have a very brief matter to present.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand the Senator from South Dakota desires to deliver an address. Therefore, I shall yield first to the Senator from Montana, not that I attach more importance to what he may have to present, but probably it will not last quite so long.

Mr. MURRAY. I ask unanimous consent to recur to Calendar No. 550, Senate Resolution 195.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, would granting the request interfere in any way with the unfinished business, which is the appropriation bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is for unanimous consent and it would not interfere with the unfinished business.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Reserving the right to object, may I ask what the resolution proposes?

Mr. MURRAY. The resolution was reported to the Senate from the Military Affairs Committee on November 26. The purpose of the resolution is to have the President direct the various Government agencies to make a study of the amounts and types of surplus war materials on hand now or likely to be on hand after the war. By the end of the war we will have on hand an estimated \$75,000,000,000 worth of materials, machinery, factories, and other property that have been bought for war purposes. There is legislation now pending in the Congress with reference to the disposition of these surplus properties and materials, and it is most essential that there should be an inventory made of them in order to aid in the program for their disposition.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize the importance of that objective ultimately, but I am wondering whether at this stage of the war the Government agencies or departments can with any degree of accuracy report on the amount of surplus property they have or will have at the end of the war. For some of it which may now appear to be surplus they may find use between now and the end of the war.

Mr. MURRAY. That is true; but the resolution contemplates that adequate current records and inventory controls will be developed, so that when the time does come for the disposition of the property the information will be readily available. Surplus property is being disposed of today. A short time ago there was disposed of in Michigan a large amount of surplus material, valued at over \$1,700,000, for \$31,000, and it was disposed of by the agencies that had control.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the resolution contemplate that the reports under the resolution shall be made from time to time, or when one report has been made does that end it?

Mr. MURRAY. No; it contemplates a study and investigation of—

(2) The adequacy of current records and inventory controls to keep the Congress and the Executive informed as to the foregoing particulars with respect to such materials and property; and (3) those modifications in the method of keeping such records and maintaining such controls which may be necessary to make the above information readily available to the appropriate Government authorities.

It is absolutely necessary.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not disposed to object to the consideration of the resolution, but I will say frankly that I do not see how the War Department or the Navy Department or the Maritime Commission or any other agency can at this stage of the war determine what property is going to be surplus.

Mr. MURRAY. They can determine in many instances what is going to be surplus. At the present time, of course, they cannot determine the entire amount of surplus that will be on hand at the end of the war. They can, however, make broad general estimates.



REQUISITION OF PROPERTY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

JUNE 7, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1748]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1748) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect, having considered the same, submit the following report thereon, with the recommendation that it do pass.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The bill provides in section 1 for the extension for 1 year of the act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended, which authorizes the President to requisition and take over and dispose of property of the nature described therein, required for the defense of the United States, upon payment of fair and just compensation therefor. Unless extended, the act of October 16, 1941, will expire June 30, 1944. The proposed extension would be accomplished by striking out the date "June 30, 1944" in section 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the date "June 30, 1945".

Section 2 of the act of October 16, 1941, provides that whenever the President shall determine that property requisitioned under the act is no longer needed for the defense of the United States, he shall, if the owner desires such property returned to him and pays the fair value for it, return the property not later than December 31, 1944. Accordingly, if the authority to requisition, conferred by section 1 of the act, is extended as proposed, the provision with respect to the return of property no longer needed should be extended also. Section 2 of the bill provides for such extension by striking out the date "December 31, 1944" in section 2 of the act and inserting in lieu thereof the date "December 31, 1945".

As originally enacted, the act of October 16, 1941, would have expired June 30, 1943. By the act of June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, 78th Cong.), its effective date was extended until June 30, 1944. The bill merely provides for another year's extension.

Before requisitioning property under the act of October 16, 1941, the President must determine (1) that such property is needed for the defense of the United States; (2) the need therefor is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply, and (3) that all other means of obtaining the use of the property upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted. Specific provision is contained in the law that nothing therein shall be construed to authorize the requisitioning of firearms possessed for personal protection or sport or to impair or infringe in any manner the right of a citizen to keep and bear arms.

Enactment of the bill is recommended by the War Department. Representatives of that Department appeared before the committee on June 1, 1944, and testified in support of the bill. Representatives of the Navy also were present and advised the committee that the Navy Department favors enactment of this legislation and that they concurred in the statements of representatives of the War Department. A representative of the War Department testified that by the use of authority delegated to the Secretary of War by the President under the statute, the War Department has been enabled to obtain promptly a variety of materials, equipment, and supplies vitally needed in prosecuting the war, which it would not have been able to obtain in any other manner. In some cases its inability to obtain the property except by requisitioning was due to the fact that the owners, although willing to sell, lacked authority, or clear authority, to dispose of the property. In other cases, the owners refused to sell to the Government on any terms or refused to sell on reasonable terms.

The War Department submitted a letter recommending enactment of the legislation, which is as follows:

FEBRUARY 24, 1944.

THE SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is enclosed a draft of bill "to amend the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States,' approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect," which the War Department recommends be enacted into law.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is (1) to extend for another year the act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742, Public Law 274, 77th Cong.), as amended by the acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176, title VI, Public Law 507, 77th Cong.), and June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, 78th Cong.), which, under its present terms, will expire on June 30, 1944; which extension would be accomplished by striking from section 1 the date "June 30, 1944," and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945," and (2) to extend from December 31, 1944, to December 31, 1945, the period in which an owner of requisitioned property may obtain its return, which extension would be accomplished by striking out the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1945."

The statute proposed to be extended for another year now provides that whenever the President, during the existing national emergency, but not later than June 30, 1944, determines that (1) the use of any military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies, or munitions is needed for the defense of the United States; (2) that such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply; and (3) all other means of obtaining the

use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted, the President is authorized to requisition such property upon the payment of fair and just compensation. The manner of determining the compensation to be paid is prescribed in the statute, and if the amount fixed is unsatisfactory to the owner, he shall be paid 50 per cent of the amount determined as being the fair value and shall be entitled to sue in the United States Court of Claims or any district court of the United States for any additional amount he considers fair and just compensation.

The act specifically provides that it shall not be construed to authorize the requisitioning or require the registration of any firearms possessed by any individual for personal protection or sport, or to impair or infringe in any manner the right of any individual to keep and bear firearms.

Section 2 of the act sought to be extended provides that whenever the President determines that property acquired under the act is no longer needed for the defense of the United States, the original owner may reacquire his property, if it has been retained by the Government, upon payment of the fair value thereof, and it shall then become the duty of the President to return such retained property to the owner not later than December 31, 1944. If section 1 of the statute is extended, necessarily section 2, to be effective, likewise should be extended. Accordingly, section 2 of the enclosed draft of bill provides for changing the date December 31, 1944, to December 31, 1945, in the second section of the statute.

Regulations promulgated under the statute fully safeguard the procedure and protect the rights of property owners. Requisitions are issued only in cases where other means of obtaining the property are unavailing as, for example, (1) where owners despite war necessity, refuse to sell their property, or refuse to sell it upon fair and reasonable terms, and (2) where owners who are willing to dispose of their property are unable to give good title or lack legal authority to make voluntary sales, as is the case with many State and municipal and some private corporations. By the exercise of the power to requisition, the Government is enabled to acquire the property, regardless of defects in title or lack of authority on the part of owners to make voluntary transfers.

The requisition statute has had to be resorted to in a number of cases in the furtherance of the war program. Ordinarily, however, the mere existence of the authority to requisition the property in a proper case is itself sufficient to enable the Government to acquire the desired property on fair and reasonable terms, without the necessity of using the power.

The War Department believes that extension of the power to requisition property, conferred by the act of October 16, 1941, as amended, is essential to the prosecution of the war. Lack of such authority in many instances would have seriously affected the expeditious acquisition of property vital to the war effort.

While the War Department is unable to estimate the fiscal effect of enactment of the proposed legislation, it is believed that no expenditures in addition to those otherwise required for national defense purposes will result, but, on the contrary, it is believed that savings will be accomplished in many instances where acquisition of property by purchase is not possible.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation for the consideration of the Congress.

Respectfully,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Acting Secretary of War.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2A of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in the first sentence of section 1 and in section 2 of the act of October 16, 1941, made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

That whenever the President, during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not later than ~~June 30, 1944~~ *June 30, 1945*, determines that (1) the use of any military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies,

or munitions is needed for the defense of the United States; (2) such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply; and (3) all other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted, he is authorized to requisition such property for the defense of the United States upon the payment of fair and just compensation for such property to be determined as hereinafter provided, and to dispose of such property in such manner as he may determine is necessary for the defense of the United States.

SEC. 2. Whenever the President determines that property acquired under this Act and retained is no longer needed for the defense of the United States, he shall, if the original owner desires the property and pays the fair value thereof, return such property to the owner; but, in any event, property so acquired and retained shall, if the owner desires the property and pays the fair value thereof, be returned to the owner not later than [December 31, 1944] *December 31, 1945*.

Union Calendar No. 543

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1748

[Report No. 1613]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

JUNE 7, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of the first section of the Act entitled
4 "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to
5 requisition property required for the defense of the United
6 States", approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as
7 amended by the Acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176,
8 title VI, Public Law 507, Seventy-seventh Congress), and
9 June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, Seventy-eighth Congress),

1 is hereby amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1944"
2 and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945".

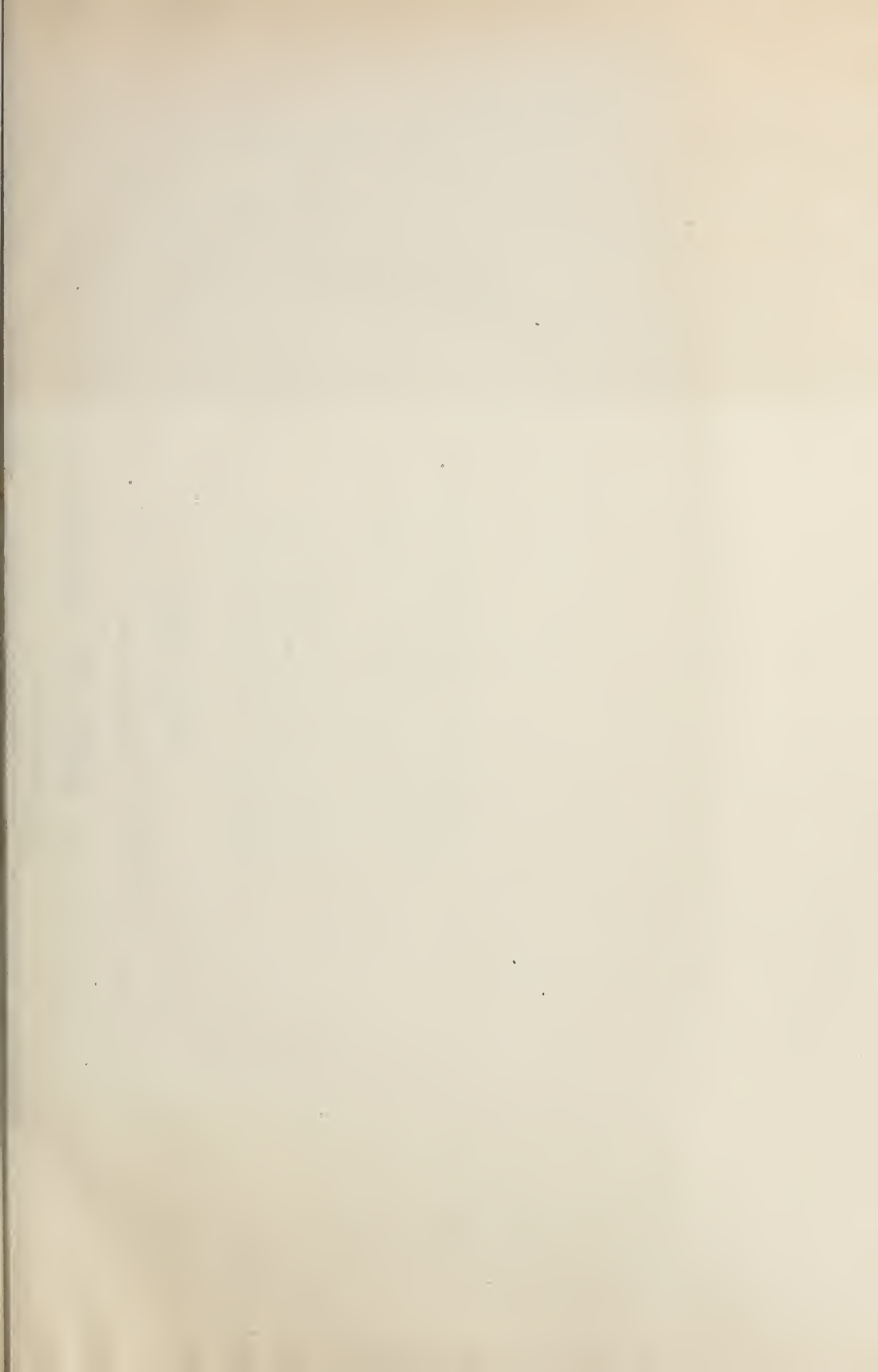
3 SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55
4 Stat. 742), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out
5 the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof
6 "December 31, 1945".

Passed the Senate March 14 (legislative day, February
7), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.



78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 1748

[Report No. 1613]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

MARCH 16, 1944

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Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this is merely for the purpose of clearing up title to a little farm down in Louisiana.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain to the House what this bill does?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. It is a corrective bill, for the purpose of clearing title to a small tract of land in Louisiana which was thought to have been patented as far back as 1855. They just discovered the error. The matter was gone into rather thoroughly by the committee and this bill has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Lands and has already passed the Senate. I have concurred with the ranking minority member before calling it up, as well the majority leader and the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. These people have paid taxes on it all these years thinking it to be their property?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Yes; they thought it was their property.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title to the following described lands, including all mineral rights therein, situated in Iberia Parish, La., which were located by Widow Cesaire De Blanc under school land warrant No. 1809, issued by the State of Louisiana on June 7, 1855, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships, not before provided for," approved May 20, 1826 (4 Stat. 179), is hereby confirmed to the said Widow Cesaire De Blanc, her heirs and assigns: The north half of the southeast quarter of section 8, township 12 south, range 6 east of the Louisiana meridian.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO REQUISITION PROPERTY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1748) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is merely extending one of these war measures for 1 year?

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; it is for the acquisition of personal property needed in the war effort, and it has the unanimous consent and support of the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It was unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; and likewise in the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended by the acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176, title VI, Public Law 507, 77th Cong.), and June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, 78th Cong.), is hereby amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1945."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING REQUISITION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1749) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," and consider the same.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1090), as amended by the act of July 2, 1942 (Public Law 643, 77th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. The authority granted in this act shall remain in force until June 30, 1945, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to the bill H. R. 5081; which I introduced yesterday. It has a most important purpose, which is to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure. This bill

is the result of the labors of a committee of the American Bar Association. I understand it has been examined by other important groups. I introduced the bill now in order that the matter be brought to the consideration of the country and to suggest to the Members of the Congress that the bill be examined carefully.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two separate instances.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CONFUSION IN THE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I noticed in the newspaper where Mr. Marvin Jones, the National Food Administrator, was very much put out by the action of the War Production Board or some other Government administrative agency assuming to handle intoxicating liquor. According to the press he was really indignant because this agency had ordered that the ban should be lifted on the manufacture of whisky and that henceforth whisky would flow freely again. He felt that since whisky is made from grain that he should have been consulted about it. I agree with him that he should have been consulted. And when he stated that these orders had been issued without his having been even consulted, it brought to my mind the fact that if we had passed, as we should have done, a bill providing for one-man control of all food activities the departments would not be in that confusion today. There never was any sense in having 10 or 12 different agencies dealing with the food and feed supplies of the Nation. These are two classes of commodities on which the health and life of the people and their livestock depend. Food is also the most important of all war materials. Much confusion and chaos has resulted because of this overlapping of authority. Congress should have passed the Jenkins or the Fulmer bill, either of which would have put the control of all food and feed activities in the hands of one man. The country demanded it, and the country would have profited by it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and insert certain statistical matters about Cleveland.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

INVESTIGATION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 607) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House not to exceed \$20,000 for the expenses of the select committee appointed under authority of H. Res. 551 to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the House of Representatives in both parties.

Sec. 2. That the official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia who are not otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is the amount that has been authorized every 2 years?

Mr. COCHRAN. It is.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will it meet the situation as far as this year is concerned?

Mr. COCHRAN. As far as the investigation this year is concerned it will meet the situation unless something develops and if it does develop we will be in session.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 608) from the Committee on Accounts, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 592 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, incurred by the Committee on Education, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$10,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee thereof conducting such study and investigation or any part thereof, signed by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Sec. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This has been approved by the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes; the committee held a hearing this morning and heard the chairman of the committee.

Mr. BARDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield for an observation.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say this resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and adopted by the House. Very hurriedly yesterday I attempted to make some investigation of the expense that would be incurred in making this investigation. The figures ranged anywhere from \$26,000 down to \$20,500. The only thing I can say is that the Committee on Education will take the amount designated by the Committee on Accounts and do the best job we can, but I certainly do not believe the Committee can do the kind of job that the House wants done on \$10,000. I think it should appear in the Record at this point that we are apprehensive of trouble in the financial end of it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privilege resolution (H. Res. 609) and ask for its immediate consideration. The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by H. Res. 230 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, incurred by the Committee on Labor, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$15,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee thereof conducting such study and investigation or any part thereof, signed by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Sec. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

REGULATION OF THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business before the House is House Resolution 422.

The Clerk will report the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there is no quorum present.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum present and make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was putting the question. Evidently no quorum is present. The roll call is automatic.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 273; nays 56; not voting 101, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—273

Abernethy	Fernandez	McCowan
Allen, Ill.	Fisher	McGehee
Allen, La.	Flannagan	McGregor
Andersen,	Gale	McKenzie
H. Carl	Gallagher	McLean
Anderson, Calif.	Gamble	McMillan
Andresen,	Gathings	McWilliams
August H.	Gerlach	Maas
Andrews, Ala.	Gillette	Mahon
Angell	Gillie	Maloney
Arends	Goodwin	Manasco
Auchincloss	Gore	Mansfield,
Barden	Gossett	Mont.
Barrett	Graham	Martin, Iowa
Bates, Mass.	Grant, Ala.	Martin, Mass
Beall	Grant, Ind.	Mason
Beckworth	Gregory	May
Bell	Griffiths	Michener
Bender	Gross	Miller, Conn.
Bennett, Mich.	Gwynne	Miller, Nebr.
Bennett, Mo.	Hall,	Miller, Pa.
Bishop	Edwin Arthur	Monkiewicz
Blackney	Hall,	Monroney
Bland	Leonard W.	Morrison, La.
Bolton	Halleck	Mott
Bonner	Hancock	Mundt
Brehm	Hare	Murray, Tenn.
Brooks	Harris, Ark.	Murray, Wis.
Brown, Ga.	Hartley	Newsome
Brown, Ohio	Hays	Norman
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Norrell
Bryson	Hendricks	O'Brien, N. Y.
Buck	Herter	O'Hara
Buckley	Hess	O'Konski
Buffett	Hill	O'Neal
Burch, Va.	Hinshaw	Patton
Busbey	Hobbs	Peterson, Fla.
Butler	Hoch	Pfeifer
Carlson, Kans.	Holmes, Mass.	Philbin
Carson, Ohio	Holmes, Wash.	Pittenger
Carter	Hope	Ploeser
Case	Horan	Poulson
Chapman	Howell	Powers
Chenoweth	Hull	Pracht,
Church	Izac	C. Frederick
Clark	Jarman	Price
Clason	Jeffrey	Priest
Cole, Mo.	Jenkins	Ramey
Cole, N. Y.	Jennings	Ramspeck
Colmer	Jensen	Randolph
Cooley	Johnson,	Rankin
Cooper	Anton J.	Reed, Ill.
Courtney	Johnson, Ind.	Rees, Kans.
Cravens	Johnson,	Richards
Crawford	J. Leroy	Rivers
Crosser	Johnson, Okla.	Rizley
Cunningham	Johnson, Ward	Robertson
Curley	Jones	Robinson, Utah
Curtis	Jonkman	Robson, Ky.
D'Alesandro	Judd	Rockwell
Day	Kean	Rodgers, Pa.
Dewey	Keefe	Rogers, Mass.
Dondero	Kefauver	Rohrbough
Doughton	Kerr	Rolph
Drewry	Kilday	Sabath
Durham	Kinzer	Satterfield
Dworshak	Kleberg	Schiffer
Eaton	Knutson	Schwabe
Elliott	Kunkel	Scrivner
Ellis	Lambertson	Short
Ellison, Md.	Lanham	Sikes
Ellsworth	Larcade	Simpson, Ill.
Elston, Ohio	Lea	Simpson, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	LeCompte	Smith, Maine
Engle, Calif.	LeFevre	Smith, Ohio
Feighan	Ludlow	Smith, Va.
Fellows	McConnell	Smith, W. Va.
Fenton	McCormack	Smith, Wis.

[PUBLIC LAW 378—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 307—2D SESSION]

[S. 1748]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States", approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended by the Acts of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 176, title VI, Public Law 507, Seventy-seventh Congress), and June 30, 1943 (Public Law 104, Seventy-eighth Congress), is hereby amended by striking out the date "June 30, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945".

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the date "December 31, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1945".

Approved June 28, 1944

